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З ІСТОПІЇ АРХЕОЛОГІЇ

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KAROL HADACHEK AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
ARCHEOLOGY IN L'VIV

The end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century saw significant changes in the way archaeology developed in many European academic centres, among others in those lying in Galicia (German *Galizien*; Polish *Galicja*; Ukrainian *Halychyna*), at the time a part of Poland belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire as its North Eastern province. Archaeological studies in Galicia became a separate university discipline in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after Vienna and Prague, the large academic centres of the Empire (Sklenář 1983: 82-85). The first department of archaeology in Galicia was created in its western part, in the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. In the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, Cracow was the heart of the Austrian part of Poland (Sklenář 1983: 63; see Lech 1997-1998: Fig. 1). Here, in 1866, Józef Łepkowski (1826-1894) was appointed Professor Extraordinaire of Archaeology. Łepkowski threw himself into the job straight away. The next year he organized an Archaeological Cabinet containing the University's collection of finds from all the Polish lands. In the same year, a temporary Chair of Archaeology was created for him; in 1874, it became a permanent Department of Archaeology. Łepkowski understood archaeology in the spirit of Romanticism, was an opponent of Darwin's theory and had a sceptical attitude towards evolutionist prehistory, but he was at the same time a pioneer of archaeological cartography, attempting to apply it to the interpretation of archaeological finds and monuments. He paid close attention to the sessions of the Congresses of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology and in 1876 was even vice-president of the Budapest session (Abramowicz 1991: 31, 40-44, 55 and 61; Chochorowski 2008: 4).

After Łepkowski's death the Jagiellonian University created a Chair of Classical Archaeology in 1896 for Piotr I.Ł. Bieńkowski (1865-1925). Bieńkowski studied at the University in Lvov under Professor Ludwik Ćwikliński (1853-1942), a classical philologist who greatly contributed to the development of archaeology both at the University and in eastern Galicia. In 1905, Włodzimierz Demetrykiewicz (1857-1937) was given the post of lecturer in prehistory at the Jagiellonian University (Lech 1997-1998: 27-28; 2006: 25-27).

The University in Lvov – in the capital of the Galicia province remained until that time without a department of archaeology.<sup>1</sup> Lvov was at the time a city of many nations. Poles dominated but there was also a large Ukrainian community, as well as Jews, Austrians, Armenians, Germans and representatives of other peoples living in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1876 the Archaeological Society was formed. S. Krzyżanowski (1841-1881), its organizer and first president founded “Przegląd Archeologiczny” (The Archaeological Review) as the journal of the Society (Lech 2006: 13-16).

In the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the most important institution connected with archaeology in Lvov was the Board of Inspectors of Ancient Monuments of East Galicia. The organization was divided into sections. Section I – for prehistoric finds was responsible for the protection of the archaeological heritage. The Board was established by the authorities in Vienna in 1889 (Wysocki 1997-1998: 429) and published a well edited journal entitled “Teka Konserwatorska. Rocznik c.k. Konserwatorów Starożytnych Pomników Galicyi Wschodniej” [The Conservation Portfolio. Annual of the I&R Conservators of Eastern Galicia's Ancient Monuments], which included many important articles and

<sup>1</sup> Lvov was well known in the Habsburg Empire as Lemberg, earlier and later as the Polish *Lwów*, now it is the Ukrainian city of *Lviv*.

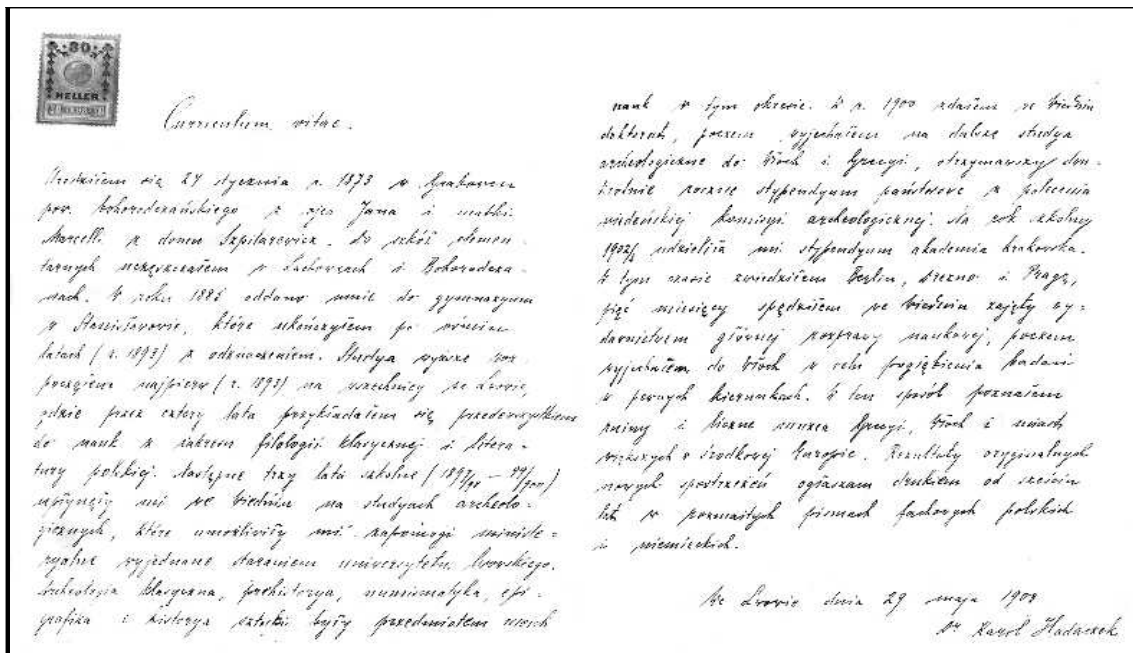


Рис. 1. Автобіографія Кароля Гадачека. 1903 рік (ДАЛЮ)

Fig. 1. Autobiography of Karol Hadaczek. 1903 (State Archive of L'viv Region)

material on the prehistory of East Galicia. Archaeological finds were also collected and archaeological research was organized by the Dzieduszycki Museum of Natural History and the Lubomirski Museum, both founded by Polish aristocrats, as well as by the Stavropigian Institute and Shevchenko's Scientific Society, founded by the Ukrainian community (Bulyk 2006: 00000; Lech 2006: 0000).

In the spring of 1905 a Chair of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory was created in the University of Lvov for Dr. Karol Hadaczek) and in this way Lvov became one of the more notable centers for archaeological studies in Central Europe (see Sklenář 1983: 137). Professor Karol Hadaczek was an interesting and important figure in the history of archaeology in Lvov, East Galicia and Poland in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though today he is nearly completely forgotten.<sup>2</sup>

### Karol Hadaczek (1873-1914) – a biographical sketch

<sup>2</sup>The first publications about Karol Hadaczek were written by his contemporaries J. Kostrzewski (1916: 97–99; 1949: 94–97), W. Antoniewicz (1917: 481–488) and B. Janusz (1924: 73–76). In the sixties three biographical articles dedicated to Hadaczek were published: in “The Polish Biographical Dictionary” (Pilecki 1961) in Polish, in the Archaeological Encyclopedia of Europe in German (Filip ed. 1966) and in the “Soviet Encyclopedia of the History of Ukraine” (Smishko 1969) in Ukrainian. In the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century K. Hadaczek was remembered by A. Abramowicz (1991: 83–84) and J. Lech (1997–1998: 28–29) in Poland, as well as by R. Berest (1998: 78–79) in Ukraine. Despite all these writings, some aspects of his private life, public activity and scientific work are still unknown.

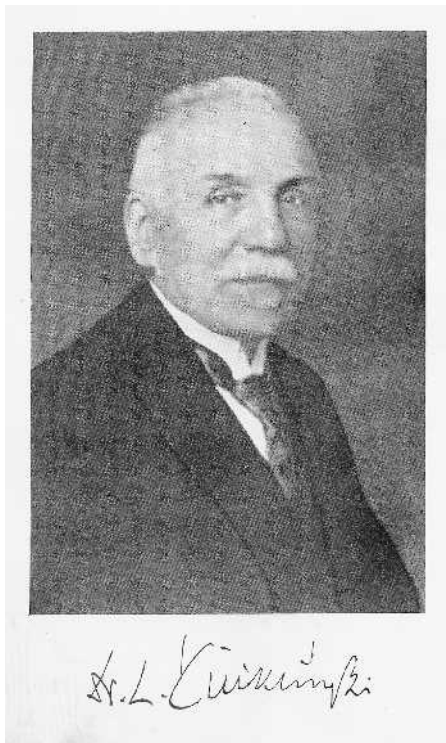


Рис. 2. Людвік Цвіклінський  
Fig. 2. Ludvik Cviklin'ski

The future Professor of the University in Lvov was born on 24 January 1873 in Grabowiec, Borodczany district, the Stanisławów region of Galicia, in the former Polish Kingdom (now Bohorodchany, Ivano-Frankivs'k in the Republic of Ukraine). After primary and secondary schools, in 1893 he became a student in the Faculty of Philosophy of Lvov University. His interest in archaeology owed much to Ludwik Cwikliński (1853-1942), an excellent professor of the classics and a powerful politician. Before coming to Lvov, Cwikliński had received a thorough education in Gniezno (the Prussian part of Poland), Breslau and Berlin and when Hadaczek was beginning his studies Cwikliński was rector of Lwów University and had a lively interest in archaeology, primarily classical. He had been one of the organizers of a meeting of Polish and Ruthenian archaeologists in Lvov, in September 1885. Cwikliński laid the foundations of Polish and west Ukrainian classical archaeology. At the University he created an Archaeological Cabinet, financed by the authorities in Vienna, and in 1894 began to publish the journal "Eos", devoted to all areas of Graeco-Roman Antiquity and the heritage of Mediterranean culture, including classical archaeology. He was also the teacher of the first Polish scholars in the field of classical archaeology – Piotr I.Ł. Bieńkowski and Karol Hadaczek (Finkel & Starzyński 1994, vol. 2: 245-248; Cwikliński 1891; Pilch 1933; Laszak 2004: 79 and 84).



Рис. 3. Кароль Гадачек під час навчання у Відні (Lech, 2006)  
Fig. 3. Karol Hadaczek during his studying in Wien (Lech, 2006)

When Hadaczek was studying in Lvov, Classical Philology was evolving studies in Graeco-Roman mythology with the extensive use of archaeological finds. This trend was reflected in Hadaczek's first works devoted to classical archaeology (Pilecki 1961). L. Cwikliński was also involved in the archaeology of eastern Galicia as an inspector in the prehistoric finds and monuments section of the Board of Inspectors of Ancient Monuments of East Galicia and from 1898 the Board's chairman. This allowed him to carry out the first excavations (see below) and led to cooperation with the Dzieduszycki Museum in Lvov (*Kronika czynności...* 1892, 103-120).

The end of the 19th century saw the emergence of the culture-historical school in Central Europe, mainly in Vienna and Berlin. From 1897-1900, after graduating from the University of Lvov, Hadaczek, recommended by Cwikliński, studied in Vienna, attending a seminar on archaeology and epigraphy (and specializing in classical archaeology, history and numismatics). He listened to lectures by E. Reisch, R. Bormann and M. Hoernes. Moritz Hoernes (1852-1917) was one from the best European prehistorians at the turn of the century. In Vienna Hadaczek became familiar with classical archaeology, Egyptology and prehistory. In June of 1900 he received his Ph.D. from the University of Vienna (Pilecki

1961; Abramowicz 1991: 83-84; Lech 1997-1998: 28-29; 2006: 27-28; Berest 1998: 78).

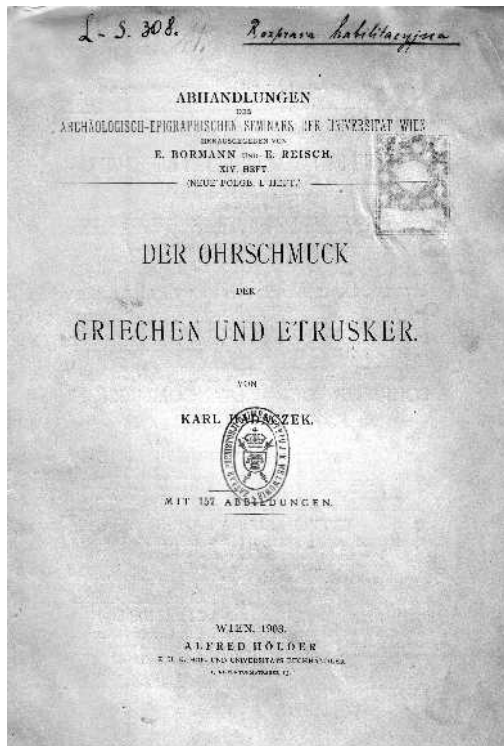


Рис. 4. Габілітаційна робота К. Гадачека

Fig. 4. K. Hadaczek's habilitation work

When Hadaczek was studying in Vienna, his mentor, Professor L. Čwikliński from the University in Lvov became a member of the Council of State of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. It was probably owing to Čwikliński's support that Hadaczek received a grant allowing him to set out upon a three-year research journey. During his travels he took part in excavations in Greece, Italy and Germany, where, while staying in Berlin, he became acquainted with the ideas of Gustav Kossinna (1858-1931) and maybe with the man himself. According to Józef Kostrzewski (1949: 94), during his travels Hadaczek mastered to perfection the techniques of excavating and therefore could express himself critically about earlier investigations (Hadaczek 1914a: 2-3). Hadaczek published in Polish and German, rarely in French. His most important work on classical archaeology appeared in Vienna in 1903 (Hadaczek 1903a). In the same year, at the University of Lvov he defended his post-doctoral dissertation titled "The Roman Period in the Dnister Valley" and passed examinations giving him the right to teach at a university. He was appointed assistant professor (*docent*) of classical archaeology and pre-history and two years later, in 1905, received the Chair of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory of Lvov University.

He was also a corresponding member of the Academy of Learning in Cracow (Pilecki 1961). As a member of the Cracow Academy he was to participate in the excavations in El-Kubanieh (Upper Egypt) in the 1911/1912 seasons. The excavations were organized by the Academy of Sciences and Learning in Vienna. Hadaczek, however, was unable to reach Upper Egypt in time and, in the end, he participated in excavations of a cemetery near the great pyramids on the plateau at Giza, conducted by Hermann Junker (1877-1962). In 1913 – 1914 Hadaczek was dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at Lvov University.<sup>3</sup>

The First World War found the scholar in Lvov. The harsh Russian occupation of the city in 1914, illness and a lack of means of livelihood after the occupying forces shut down the University led to depression ending in suicide. Hadaczek killed himself on the 19th of December, just before Christmas. His sudden death made a great impression all around the city. He was buried two days later in the famous Łyczaków cemetery; unfortunately his grave no longer exists. (Janusz 1915: 184-185; *Karol Hadaczek* 1915; Kostrzewski 1970: 101; see Lech 2006: 31-32).



Рис. 5. Кароль Гадачек (1873–1914) (PMA)

Fig. 5. Karol Hadaczek (1873–1914) (PMA)

<sup>3</sup> SALR. Fond 26. Description 5. Cause 336. Page 81.



Рис. 6. Будинок Львівського університету, у якому з 1905 р. існувала кафедра археології

Fig. 6. Building of L'viv University, where in 1905 the Chair of Archaeology was situated



Рис. 7. Офіційний документ з Відня про призначення К. Гадачека професором кафедри класичної археології та праісторії (ДАЛЮ)

Fig. 7. Official document from Wien about K. Hadacek's assignment to the position of professor of the Chair of Classic Archaeology and Prehistory (SALR)

### **Hadacek's archaeological research prior to his professorship in Lvov University**

When studying in Vienna Hadacek turned his attention to archaeology and exhibited a particular interest in both classical archaeology and the prehistory of Galicia. He began his activity in this field by boldly criticising the work *Vorgeschichte Galiziens* by W. Demetrykiewicz, at this time a prehistorian of great repute (Demetrykiewicz 1897; Hadacek 1898-1899; see M. Woźny in this volume). During the holidays he participated in surveys and excavations in eastern Galicia.

Hadaczek's first serious investigations began in 1898 – 1899. He excavated a multilayered settlement in Garbarka Niesłuchowska in the Kamionka Nadbużna district, in the region of Lvov (now Neslukhiv in Ukraine). The young archaeologist found a settlement with pottery ovens from the period

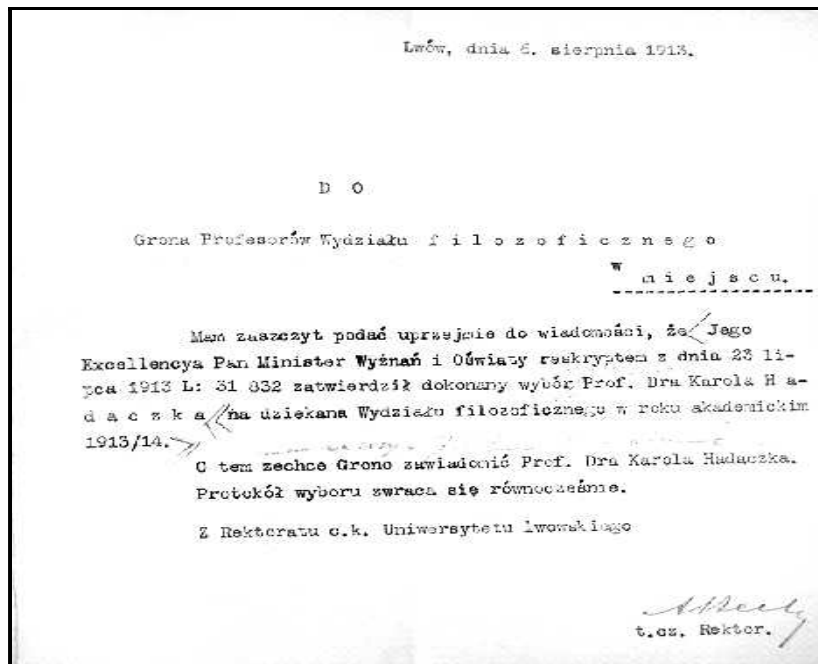


Рис. 8. Документ про призначення К. Гадачека деканом філософського факультету Львівського університету (ДАЛЮ)  
Fig. 8. Document about K. Hadaczek's assignment to the position of dean of the Philosophic faculty of L'viv University (SALR)

of Roman influences and a burial of the Trzciniac-Komarov culture. In his report from the excavations he wrote that 18 dwellings and several outbuildings were discovered. A large part of the collection was attributed to the Cherniakhiv culture (Hadaczek 1900a; 1900b; see also Janusz 1918: 157; Ratych 1957: 91). Unfortunately, the stage to which archaeological science had developed at the time did not allow the young scholar to classify excavated material correctly. For example, he defined materials from the Early Middle Ages and Kyiv Russ as artifacts of the Urnfield culture (Onyschuk 2000: 191). Another interesting site was excavated by Hadaczek in 1900, when he investigated the area where the Michalków (Mykhalkiv) hoards had been found (Hadaczek 1904).



Рис. 9. Теракотова фігурка з Ясенюва  
Fig. 9. Terracotta statuette from Jasenov

In the years 1878 and 1896 (1897?), in the village of Michalków near Filipkowce, Borszczów district, a chance discovery was made of two rich and very interesting hoards of gold artifacts. Hadaczek began excavations in Michalków, which lies near where the river Seret flows into the Dnister, and despite an absence of new archaeological material, the results of his survey were important. On the basis of interviews with local inhabitants, Hadaczek collected information about the finding of the Michalków hoards. Though he did not achieve the results he desired, Hadaczek did discover a new ground burial complex (Janusz 1918: 68–70; Ratych 1957: 66).

During his work in the Institute of Archaeology in Vienna as conservator for the Central Commission of

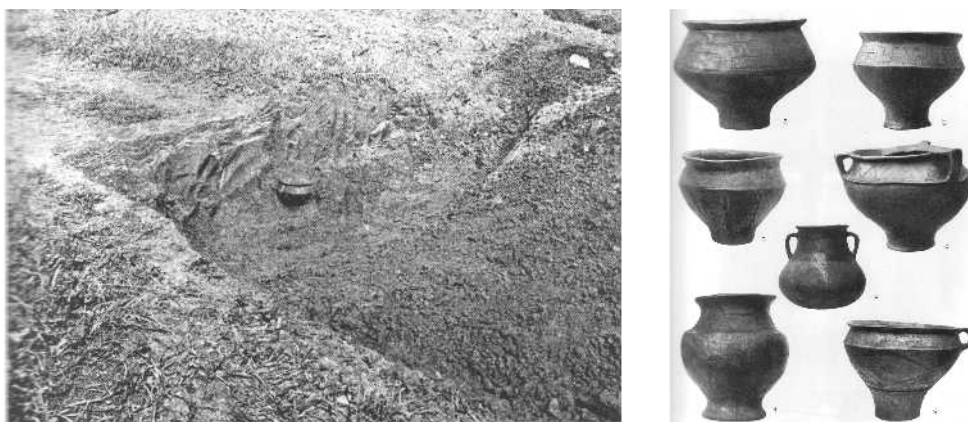


Рис. 10. Розкопки К. Гадачека в с. Гаць коло Пшеворська та матеріали з поховань, 1905

Fig. 10. From K. Hadaczek's excavations carried out in Gats' near Przeworsk and materials of burial, 1905

Antiquity, he collected data about archaeological sites and the most important finds in East Galicia (Berest 1998: 78). Among his publications is a short work about a limestone column (statue) from the River Zbrucz (Zbruch) on the Austro-Russian border, well known under the name of *Światowid* [Svantevit], described in German early mediaeval chronicles as a god of the pagan Slavs. The discovery of the statue in 1848 and its transport to Cracow in May 1851 are deemed among the most important events of the Romantic period in archaeology in the eastern part of Central Europe (Hadaczek 1904: 114; Sklenář 1983: 76; Zaitz 2001). The significance of the *Światowid* statue for Slavic archaeology and the emotions it aroused can be compared to the importance of the *Dama de Elche*, the politicized “Mona Lisa” of Spanish archeology (Žaki 1948: 130; Martínez Navarrete 1997-1998: 321-322). The short article by Hadaczek (1904a: 114) on the limestone column from the River Zbrucz “...is the fruit of several years of deliberation and study”. Hadaczek wrote the article during a stay in Vienna in December 1902 and sent it to the Anthropology Commission of the Academy of Learning in Cracow. The work was read on March 31, 1903 and though both W. Demetrykiewicz, a member of the Academy, and Prof. Bieńkowski from the Jagiellonian University “...noted that they disagreed with various views and reasonings of the author”, W. Demetrykiewicz moved that the article be published (*Sprawozdanie...* 1904: VIII). Hadaczek (1904a) convincingly proved the authenticity of the limestone column of *Światowid* and, as one of the first, on the basis of archaeological analysis rightly argued that the appearance of such a “god” must be connected with the ancient Slavs (Hadaczek 1904a: 115-116), or more precisely:

“The analysis shows that *Światowid* incorporates mythological elements of the western and eastern Slavs.” (Hadaczek 1904a: 120)

It should be stressed that at the time some recognized scholars were skeptical about the ancientness of the “*Światowid*” statue and its connection with the Slavs (Demetrykiewicz 1910: 10-11; Brückner 1912: 166), though earlier Demetrykiewicz had expressed the view that the statue of *Światowid* “...can come from no later than the 9th c. after Christ and is a statue of a Slavic god” (*Badania...* 1900: 157). A. Brückner (1912: 166), an outstanding authority on the culture of the ancient Slavs, member of many academies and professor of the University in Berlin pronounced outright that “The *Światowit* from Zbrucz cannot be Slavic.” Today, one hundred years later, several basic statements made by Hadaczek about the limestone column from the river Zbrucz are accepted as accurate (Szymański 1996: 84, 85).

In 1903 Hadaczek's (1903) most important work in classical archaeology, on ancient goldsmithery, was published in Vienna. Next year he published his book about the two hoards from Michałków (today, Mykhalkiv in Ukraine). The work was devoted to a gold treasure, which had

interested Hadaczek (1904b) for several years. Richly illustrated, it allowed the reader to better estimate the great historical and artistic importance of the hoards which included, a bowl and: “bracelets of different sorts; zoöomorphic fibulae; arc fibulae; round, convex and clover-leaf ornamental plates, either plain or embossed; necklaces; diadems; parts of belt plates, decorated with embossed circles; ornaments from the hilt of sword or dagger, terminating in two spirals; gold beads of various shapes...”, etc (Gimbutas 1959: 84). Over half a century later Marija Gimbutas (1921-1994), then a research fellow of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, described the book as “...a handsome monograph by Karol Hadaczek in the year 1904”. M. Gimbutas (1959:84-85) referred to his conclusions, saying that: “According to Hadaczek, the Michalkov artifacts all belong to a single hoard, which probably had been divided into two parts and hidden in two pits on the hillside”.

Before Hadaczek’s work appeared, there had been little information about the hoards in print (Reinecke 1899; Przybysławski 1900: 31–43). Demetrykiewicz dated the Michalków treasure to the *La Tène* period (c. 200 BC) and associated it with the Celtic Bastarnae people (*Badania...* 1900: 157).

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|--|--------|
| <p>Dr. W. DEMETRYKIEWICZ<br/>historia i zabytki</p> <p><i>Osada przemysłowa w Koszytowie<br/>z epoki eneolitu.</i></p> <p><i>(Studia do początków cywilizacji w południowo-<br/>wschodniej Europie).</i></p> <p><i>Odkrył i opracował</i><br/><i>Karol Hadaczek.</i></p> |        |
| I. Wstęp   | 1.     |
| II. Osada przemysłowa w Koszytowie.  | 6.     |
| III. Przekład ruchomych wykopisk.  | 17.    |
| A) Wzrosty kruszenie, kruszenie, ślady metalu  | 17.    |
| B) Ceramika  | 23.    |
| C) Terrakotowa plastyka  | 53.    |
| D) Inne wyroby z gliny   | 77.    |
| IV. Charakter kultury wczesnej z południowo-wschodniej   | 79-95. |

Рис. 11. Перша сторінка рукопису монографії К. Гадачека присвяченої дослідженням у Кошилівцях (МАК)

Fig. 11. First page from the manuscript of K. Hadaczek’s monograph, dedicated to researches in Koshylivtsi

Hadaczek’s well illustrated and carefully edited book turned people’s attention to these unique finds and made a more substantial discussion possible. It was taken up by M. Hoernes (1906), and then, shortly after Hadaczek’s death, by O. Menghin (1916) and other outstanding representatives of Viennese prehistory. Today, when both hoards have been lost in World War II, Hadaczek’s publication has significant documentary value (Gimbutas 1959; Filip ed. 1969; Kemenczei 1995: 331). Both hoards are at present attributed to the Holihrady culture which was established in western Ukraine, in the catchment area of the Upper Dnister and the River Seret and whose people were employed in salt production. At present, this unit of cultural taxonomy is dated, according to P. Reinecke, to HaA and HaB, that is to about 1100-800/700 BC. The Holihrady culture is joined with



the Gáva culture in one culture complex – Gáva-Holihady (Chochorowski 2005: 404). The Michałków hoard comes from the later period of development of this complex.

#### **Professor of classic archaeology and prehistory (1905-1914)**

In 1903 K. Hadaczek was appointed *docent* in the University of Lvov and continued to investigate archaeological sites in the basin of the Dnister. In spring of 1905 he became a professor extraordinaire and received the Chair of Classic Archaeology and Pre-history of Lvov University. We know of this because there exist documents from 1905, issued by the Galician Governor's Office [Namiestnictwo Galicyjskie], which inform about professor Hadaczek's nomination and list the courses from his first year of teaching.<sup>4</sup> The Archaeological Cabinet founded by Ludwik Ćwikliński in 1876 – 1877 still functioned at the University. The Cabinet constituted the basis on which the Institute of Archaeology was formed. A large collection of original archaeological finds and copies was stored in the Institute and practical archaeological studies were organized there.<sup>5</sup> In 1909 Karol Hadaczek was made Professor Ordinaire of the University (*Karol Hadaczek* 1915).



Рис. 12. Курганний могильник в урочищі Поруби у Пліснеську. Літографія М. Стенчинського

Fig. 12. Burial mound in Poruby Place in Plisnes'k. Lithography by M. Stenczynski

The Professor continued his research activities, combining them with didactic work. Since the University had no other professional archaeologists, Hadaczek himself conducted practical training in the Archaeological Cabinet. The further development of archaeology in Lvov and eastern Galicia necessitated educating new specialists. Professor Hadaczek conducted an archaeological seminar at the University (1909–1914), right up to the summer holidays of 1914 and the beginning of the Great War (Bilas 2004: 6).

#### **Academic Circle of Lovers of Archaeology**

Organization of an “Academic Circle of Amateurs of Archaeology” [Koło Akademickie Miłośników Archeologii] was an interesting part of Hadaczek's teaching activities. Organization of the group began in the end of 1908. At the first meeting on November 13, 1908 in the Institute of

<sup>4</sup> State Archive of L'viv Region, Ukraine (further SALR) Fond 26 (L'viv University). Description 5. Cause 336. See also Syntyk 2005: 14.

<sup>5</sup> SALR. Fond 26. Description 5. Cause 586. Page 70.

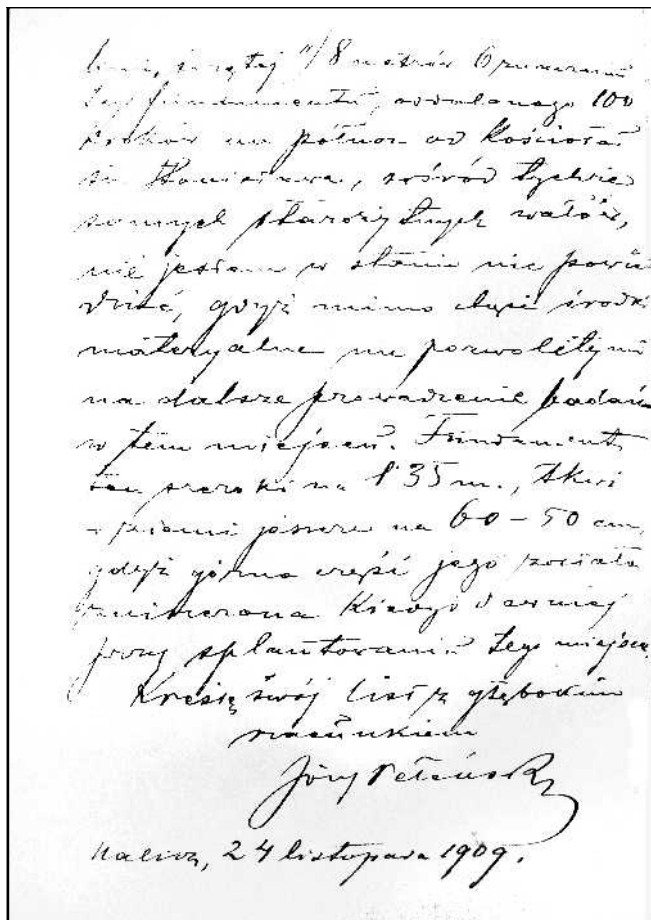


Рис. 13. Фрагмент листа Й. Пеленського К. Гадачеку у справі досліджень у Галичі (ЛННБ України)  
 Fig. 13. Fragment from J. Pelenskyi letter to K. Hadaczek about researches in Halych (LNSL of Ukraine)

Archaeology, the main goals of the group were defined. Study of classic and Slavic archaeology was the students' primary task.<sup>6</sup> On December 16, 1908 the statute of the "Academic Circle of Amateurs of Archaeology" was confirmed by the Galician Governor's Office. To begin with, the Circle had 68 members and just as Hadaczek had hoped was very popular.<sup>7</sup>

Officially, the group began its work on January 23, 1909 in the Institute of Archaeology. In his speech, dedicated to this event, K. Hadaczek emphasized the necessity for research of Slavic sites in the Lvov region, while his own intention was to oversee the work of the Circle. During the first session, the group's leaders were elected: B. Blajer (chairman), J. Wilusz (deputy chairman), M. Bryskalówna (secretary).<sup>8</sup> This was a new form of teaching. Information about the founding of the Circle was even given in the Lvov Polish daily newspapers *Gazeta Narodowa* and *Słowo Polskie* on January 23, 1909 r.

Initially the group worked with great energy. Sessions were organized 3-4 times a week.<sup>9</sup> Reading of reports and discussions of archaeological issues constituted the basis of its activities. Discussions of the results of archaeological excavations carried out in Galicia during this period were an important part of the work. J. Kostrzewski (1949: 97 and 99)

wrote that among Hadaczek's students were Bohdan Janusz (), Włodzimierz Hrebeniak () and Włodzimierz Antoniewicz; of these Janusz did not complete a formal course of study at the university, Hrebeniak was killed during the Great War and Antoniewicz, after a year, moved to Cracow to study under Demetrykiewicz, and then continued his studies in Vienna where his teacher, Oswald Menghin (1888-1973), was not much older than he. According to Antoniewicz (1953: 33-34,) Hadaczek took little interest in his students and this had a negative effect on the standard of archaeological work done by B. Janusz and W. Hrebeniak.

### Professor Hadaczek as archaeologist

Having his own Chair, Hadaczek had more independence and could combine didactic work and field research, as witnessed by the results of his annual archaeological surveys and excavations. Some of this research was financially supported by the University.<sup>10</sup> During his time at the University of Lvov Hadaczek discovered several important sites and distinguished several archaeological cultures,

<sup>6</sup> SALR. Fond 26. Description 5. Cause 601. Page 1.

<sup>7</sup> SALR. Fond 26. Description 5. Cause 601. Page 2-3.

<sup>8</sup> SALR. Fond 26. Description 5. Cause 601. Page 7.

<sup>9</sup> SALR. Fond 26. Description 5. Cause 601. Page 4.

<sup>10</sup> SALR. Fond 26. Description 5. Cause 586. Page 73.

in accordance with the new trends introduced by the culture-historical school in Vienna and Berlin. For example, in 1911 he was the first to study data from old excavations carried out by Izydor Kopernicki (1825-1891) in Lipica Górna, Rohatyń district, (now Verkhnia Lypytisia) and on their basis distinguished a separate archaeological culture (Cyhylyk 2001: 3). Karol Hadaczek's publications were all the more estimable as they included not only a description of the sites and artifacts but also their interpretation.

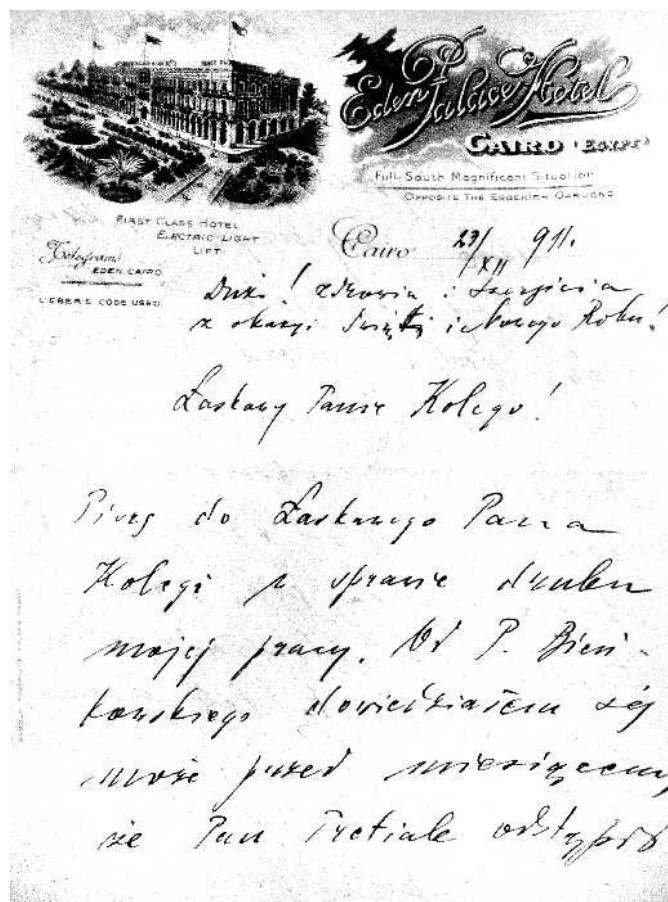


Рис. 14. Фрагмент листа К. Гадачека до В. Деметрикевича  
Fig. 14. From K. Hadaczek's letter to W. Demetrykiewicz

Hadaczek carried out archaeological investigations primarily in Eastern Galicia and in Little Poland (Western Galicia). In the summer of 1905, he excavated a cremation cemetery at the village of Gać near Przeworsk (now Poland). During the investigations, he examined 180 burials. Excavations of the cemetery provided a wealth of archaeological material. It became a basis for distinguishing a separate group of archeological sites, known from Mazovia, Great Poland, Little Poland and north-west Ukraine. The results were published in 1909 (Hadaczek 1909a; 1909b). Here Hadaczek used for the first time the category of archaeological culture and was the first among Polish archaeologists to do so (Hadaczek 1909a: 16-21; see also Hadaczek 1912a: 4 and 8; Lech 1997-1998: 48; 2000 162-163; 2006: 29). The researcher dated this site to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD (Hadaczek 1909a: 16). He attributed the cemetery to the Teutonic (Germanic?) tribes and following Kossinna was convinced that they had inhabited the area for a long time. This view was criticized by other Polish archaeologists. W. Demetrykiewicz from Cracow and E. Majewski (1858-1922) from Warsaw even accused Hadaczek of “Philo-Germanism” and of “propagating

Kossinna's doctrine about the expansion of the Germanic tribes far to the East", since he was of the opinion that:

„... in the time of the Roman Empire, there is no place in this area for the Slavs; (...)”  
and therefore:

„...it should rather be assumed that the territories settled by the Slavs began further to the east from the line of the Western Bug and stretched through the middle of Europe at a certain distance from the Baltic and Black Seas, maybe as far as the Ural Mountains” (Hadaczek 1909a: 20).

Hadaczek's views were defended by some Polish historians (Lech 1997-1998: 33-34; 2006: 29-30). The scholar showed the unstable character of the "black urns" culture (Kozak 1984: 9). In his work, devoted to studies of the cemetery, Hadaczek (1909a) described a series of similar sites from the territory of the Western Bug and Upper Dnister catchment areas – burials in Krystynopol, Bandug, Dobrostan, Kapustianski, Petryliv, Rudki (Hadaczek 1909a: 20). Later, all these sites were joined and distinguished as a separate archaeological culture, named the Przeworsk culture by L. Niederle (1865-

1944). The Przeworsk culture is today well known in the archaeology of Barbarian Europe, covering a huge territory from the Upper Dnister valley in western Ukraine to the Tisza river in eastern Hungary and northward to the Vistula and Oder catchment areas in Poland (Kostrzewski 1949: 95; *Przeworsk-Kultur* 1969; Cunliffe 1994: 443 and 452).

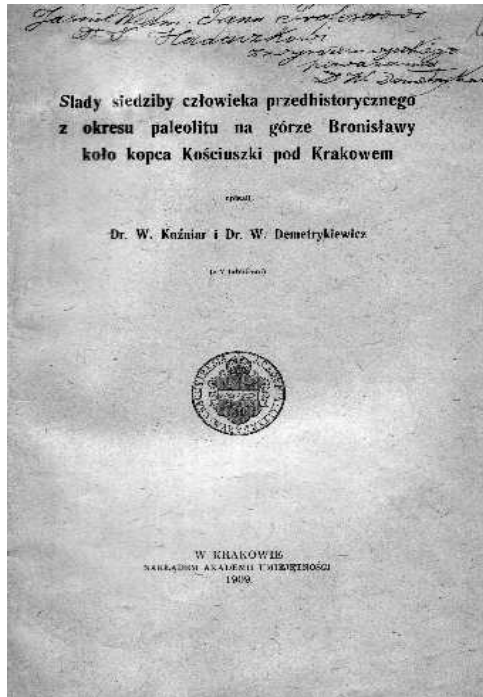


Рис. 15. Титульна сторінка праці В. Деметрикевича з автографом для К. Гадачека  
Fig. 15. Title page of W. Demetrykiewicz's work with autograph for K. Hadaczek

At the same time, Hadaczek was doing work in classical archaeology, where he concentrated on the sculpture and painting of ancient Greece. Some of his research was to be included in a monograph devoted to Phidias, but the book was never finished (Hadaczek 1908; 1911; 1912b).

Karol Hadaczek carried out his most important excavations in 1908–1912. He investigated a settlement at the Eneolithic (Copper Age) site of Obóz in Koszyłowce near Zaleszczyki (now Ukrainian Koshylivtsi in Ternopil' region), later associated by archaeologists with the Tripolye culture. Primary surveys of the site were organized in 1906 (Hadaczek 1914a: 5; Berest 1998: 78). Excavations in Koszyłowce furnished rich archaeological material. Special attention was paid to the art of the settlers, especially zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figurines.<sup>11</sup> All the results of investigations of the settlement were quickly published (Hadaczek 1914a; 1914b). It should be emphasized that Hadaczek's monograph (1914a) included not only a detailed description of the results of his excavations but also an analysis of the association of the Eneolithic culture with painted pottery in South-East Europe, with archaeological cultures of Thessaly and other east Mediterranean regions. It was the first such work presenting a settlement site of the Tripolye culture and therefore so important for its characterization, before

future excavations and publication of Soviet archaeologists such as T.S. Passek (1903-1968), E.J. Krichevskii (1910-1942) and others (Kozłowski 1924: 133-148; Childe 1925: 161, 164 and 170; 1950: 125, 137-145; 1957: 136-147; Lech 1997-1998: 28-29; 2006: 30-31; Peleschyshyn, Konoplia 1999:88).

Among other important archaeological sites excavated by Hadaczek (1909: 3; 1912: 28) are a cemetery of the Slavic period in Zielony Gaj near Zaleszczyki (now Zelenyi Gai, Zalischyky district, Ternopil region) and one from the 4th century A.D. in Pryozerne Rogatyn, Stanisławów district (now Pryozerne Rogatyn in Ivano-Frankivs'k region).

### **Karol Hadaczek from the perspective of a century: final remarks**

Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Karol Hadaczek was one of the most outstanding figures of Polish archaeology. J. Kostrzewski (1949: 90) called those years "prehistory's time of struggle for an independent role (1894-1918)". Hadaczek played an exceptional part in developing archaeology in western Ukraine. He was the first teacher and professor of archaeology in Lvov, investigated important archaeological sites in eastern Galicia (now in the western Ukraine) and in the neighbouring Little Poland and was the author of numerous publications

<sup>11</sup> Part of the material, found during the excavations in Koszyłowce is stored in collections of the Historical Museum in Lvov.

devoted to these regions. His scientific heritage is considerable: articles, monographs, reports about archaeological surveys and excavations.

Hadaczek was the first representative of the culture-historical school in Polish archaeology. He studied important problems of classical (goldsmithery, sculpture, Phidias) and prehistoric (the limestone statue from the River Zbrucz, the Michałków treasure) archaeology, carried out important excavations (the cemetery at Przeworsk, the Koszyłowce settlement), and is the author of noteworthy publications (Hadaczek 1903; 1909a; 1909b; 1914a; 1914b). His meticulously edited book (Hadaczek 1904b) on the hoard from Michałków brought this exceptional find to the attention of archaeologists and gave it a place in archaeological literature. His excavations and publications were important for later prehistoric syntheses (Kozłowski 1924; ; Antoniewicz 1928; ; Kostrzewski 1939; ) and other work being done in Poland in the interwar period (such as Majewski 1938; Nosek 1954 ; Antoniewicz 1955?).



Рис. 16. Помешкання К. Гадачека на вул. Супінського, 3 у Львові  
Fig. 16. K Hadaczek's place on Supinski Street, 3 in L'viv

By some historians of archaeology, Hadaczek is primarily considered a specialist in classical archaeology (Leńczyk 1964: 47; Kozłowski 2006: 91-95; 2008: 331), also because most of his lectures were devoted to this subject. But a closer look at his overall scholarly achievements must disprove this view. Classical archaeology dominated in his lectures since that was what the University needed and what most of the students were interested in. One should remember that at Lvov University the classical studies had a strong position. It is owing to L. Ćwikliński's broad outlook that, when the chair of classical archaeology was being created in 1905, prehistory was also included. In Cracow, in the Academy of Learning and in the Jagiellonian University prehistory was also a marginal interest, and while Professor Bieńkowski, a classical archaeologist, was averse to prehistory, Hadaczek certainly was not (see M. Woźny in this volume). At the University in Berlin, G. Kossinna's disputes with the classics, and others, over archaeology's place in academia are well known (Clark 1939: 204-206; Sklenář 1983: 137 and 148; Leligdowicz 1999: 176-177 and 180).

Hadaczek's interest in prehistoric archaeology is best evinced by his excavations and publications. They show that prehistory played a much greater role in his work than is generally assumed. Knowledge of the archaeology of ancient Greece, Italy and Egypt allowed him to take a wider view of Galician prehistory than did other Polish archaeologists before him and most of those who followed. In the breadth of his perception of the events and issues of prehistory, he resembled V.G. Childe (1892-1957) and his mentors Arthur Evans (1851-1941) and John L. Myers (1869-1954). It is no wonder that in his monograph of the Koszyłowce settlement (Hadaczek 1914), his point of view and way of carrying out an analysis reminds one of the chapter entitled *The Agriculturalists of*

the Black-Earth Region in V.G. Childe's (1925) classic work: *The Dawn of European Civilization*. Certainly, Hadaczek's book contains many more simplifications and errors than Child's, though the latter also had its share. Though researchers who succeeded Hadaczek were keen to point out his mistakes, their perception of the prehistory of the Eneolith in the black-earth region lacked his breadth of view.

As we have already mentioned, Włodzimierz Antoniewicz began his studies of prehistory under Hadaczek. Years later, when characterizing his professor from Lvov University, Antoniewicz (1953: 34) also wrote:

"(...) Owing to K. Hadaczek's mobility, the issues of the archaeology of Poland within the framework of his special interests became widely known in the world of foreign scholarship; numerous cited in foreign books and journals, the works of Hadaczek were included and discussed in serious monographic studies and synthesizing works, earlier a rare occurrence. In the face of the consequences of the First World War, K. Hadaczek severed his life's thread. This happened when he was still a young scholar, just beginning to make use of his learning and just coming to a full clarity of synthetic approaches within his field of study."

In this we are in complete agreement with Professor Antoniewicz.

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**Наталя БУЛИК**

**КАРОЛЬ ГАДАЧЕК І ЙОГО ВНЕСОК У РОЗВИТОК ЛЬВІВСЬКОЇ АРХЕОЛОГІЇ  
(до 140-річчя з дня народження)**

Головна мета статті полягає у аналізі результатів наукової та педагогічної діяльності Кароля Гадачека (1873–1914), першого професора археології у Львівському університеті. 14 квітня 1905 р. приват-доцент Гадачек став професором надзвичайним класичної археології та праісторії Львівського університету. З цього часу веде свою історію і кафедра. Професор вміло поєднував викладацьку роботу і польову археологію. До археологічних робіт залучав студентів. Важливу роль відводив залученню до навчального процесу археологічних артефактів, з цією метою опікувався Археологічним кабінетом заснованим його вчителем Л.Цвіклінським. Результати археологічних досліджень на таких пам'ятках як Кошилівці, Неслухів, Гаць коло Пшеворська вчений ввів у науковий обіг. Безумовно, найкращою оцінкою діяльності К.Гадачека є талановиті учні, які зробили помітний внесок у розвиток археології (Я. Пастернак, В. Гребеняк, В. Антоневич) та увага до досліджених ним пам'яток, яка не припиняється і досі.